2: Kruse M-5 (no date) 1934
SQ13 Mundurucu SQ13

[101] [61] the middle Rio Curuá do Iriry. According to Nimuendajú they number about 120 souls. The Juruéna Mundurucú are also called Njambêkwáras.

From the Mundurucú are also supposed to be descended the Guajajára. They were settled on the Rio Gurupí near Cerzedello in 1818. So says Martius.

Tribal Names

[619] a. What do the Tapajós Mundurucú call themselves? A designation for the whole tribe does not exist. When a Mundurucú speaks of his fellow tribesmen, he simply calls them *uxédyé'uye*,[1] "our own", "our people". The word is compounded of the absolute inclusive pronoun *uxédye*, "we", and the plural suffix, *uye*. Thus it has the meaning: "A great many of our own", "a plurality of our own". The Mundurucú language seems to have no word for homo, human being. Expressions like the following are used: "I belong to the Red Arara sib"; "he belongs to the Seringueira-itaúba sib"; "there come the Japu [people of Japu sib]"; "we met people of the *Ikupi*-wasp sib"; "some of the Mutum sib". For the list of sibs, see infra under social organization.

The Madeira Mundurucú, and the Kuruáya, that is, the Xingú Mundurucú, are held by the Tapajós Mundurucú to be relatives

●126 [1] The following phonetic symbols are used: $\ddot{e}$ = German $\ddot{o}$ (palatal); $\ddot{i}$ = German $\ddot{u}$ (palatal); vowel with tilde = nasalized vowel; $\tilde{e}$ = nasalized $\ddot{e}$; falling diphthongs in which both vowels are pronounced distinctly have small superior second vowel; c = German *sch*; $\tilde{n}$ = *ng* (guttural nasal); r = dental r; s = always voiceless; v as in English but pronounced with lips closer together; w as in English "water"; x = German *ch*; y as in English "yes". The spiritus lenis (stimmloser Kehlkopfexplosivlaut) occurs always between two vowels, and often before words beginning with a vowel; in these cases it is not indicated in transcription; in other cases it is indicated by q. Weak sounds are enclosed in brackets. Colon after vowel = long vowel. Accent is on last syllable, except where otherwise indicated by accent marie (') following vowel.

The palatal vowels $\ddot{e}$ and $\ddot{i}$ are acoustically related to German $\ddot{o}$ and $\ddot{u}$, but they are not identical with them. Nimuendajú writes me (personal letter, 1931): "A genuine ö and ü, such, for example, as occur in German, are found in none of the more than seventy Indian languages which I have heard with my own ears. Up to the present, I have heard these two sounds only in Urupá; but they do not occur even in Torá, which is most closely related to Urupá".